

GRANTS PASSAGE THROUGH AUSTRIAN LANDS; USE OF ALL RAILROADS; FOCH TO EXECUTE TERMS; CONDITIONS DRASTIC

Immediate Withdrawal of Austrian Troops From North Sea to Switzerland—All Supplies and Equipment to Be Left—Surrender of All German Submarines in Austrian Waters—Repatriation of Allied and American Prisoners Without Reciprocity.

Washington, Nov. 4.—Terms of armistice under which the land and sea forces of what once was the Austro-Hungarian empire have laid down their arms were announced today simultaneously in Washington and the Allied capitals. They accomplished complete surrender and open Austrian and Hungarian territory for American and Allied operations against Germany.

From this drastic document, may be gleaned an accurate outline of the conditions nearing completion in the supreme war council at Versailles under which Germany may have a cessation of hostilities.

The terms under which the debacle took place, at 9 o'clock U. S. time, included complete demobilization of the Austrian forces, surrender of half the artillery and military equipment; occupation by American and Allied forces of such strategic places as may later be selected; use of Austrian railroads, in operation against Germany; evacuation of all invaded territory, leaving behind all equipment and supplies; including coal; surrender of a portion of the Austrian surface and submarine fleets and disarmament of others, under American and Allied control; surrender of all German submarines in Austrian waters and repatriation of Allied and American prisoners without reciprocity.

Evacuation of Austrian territory roughly corresponds to the boundary lines claimed by Italy under the Italia Irredentia, or treaty of London program. The right of occupation by Allied forces is reserved, local authorities to maintain order under allied supervision.

The terms of the armistice are to be carried out under the direction of Marshal Foch, who will designate material to be turned over and supervise the movement of Austro-Hungarian forces to the rear.

ALL GERMAN TROOPS IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, ITALY OR THE BALKANS MUST BE OUT OR INTERNED WITHIN FIFTEEN DAYS.

Destruction of any property by retreating forces is specifically forbidden.

Ships to be surrendered include 15 modern dreadnoughts, three battleships, three light cruisers, nine destroyers, one mine layer and six Danube monitors, to be designated by the Allies.

All other war craft are to be concentrated and disarmed under Allied direction.

Free navigation of all Austrian waters by both the war and commercial fleets of the Allies is provided for.

The Danube route is to be kept open by the occupation and dismantling of fortresses to be selected by the Allied commanders.

The existing blockade of the Allies against Austria remains unchanged, Austrian ships being liable to capture where found, except where a commission to be named later, provides otherwise.

All enemy naval aircraft are to be put out of commission and concentrated under one control. Austrian harbor and other equipment in occupied Italian ports to be left untouched.

All fortresses protecting Austrian naval bases, or stations, are to be occupied and the arsenal at Pola is specifically surrendered. All Allied craft held by Austria are to be returned immediately.

The only organized military force Austria is permitted to retain is limited to that necessary to maintain order in her own borders.

CHARLES WANTS TO ABDICATE

Basel, Nov. 4.—Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary is determined to abdicate and will retire to Switzerland, German newspapers say.

The Emperor made this announcement. It is added, during a conference on Saturday with the new Austrian government and other influential leaders in the dual monarchy.

Dr. White, Great Statesman, Dead

Ithaca, N. Y., Nov. 4.—Dr. Andrew D. White, Cornell university's first president and former ambassador to Germany and minister to Russia, and one of the foremost diplomats and statesmen of the United States, died at his home here today as the result of a stroke of paralysis last Friday. The funeral will be held next Thursday, the 56th anniversary of Dr. White's birthday.

NOW ADVOCATES GRAND COURT

London, Nov. 4.—Establishment of a grand court of Allied representatives, civil and military, for the purpose of trying those guilty of crimes during the war, is advocated by Sir Frederick Edward Smith, the British attorney-general, in an interview in the Daily Express.

Sir Frederick is an authority on international law.

DR. ADLER FREE

Amsterdam, Nov. 4.—Dr. Friedrich Adler, who assassinated Austrian Premier Stuerghk on October 21, 1916, has been released from prison, according to Vienna advices.

Dr. Friedrich Adler is a son of Dr. Victor Adler, the leader of the Austrian socialists and was editor of the Ber Kampf when he assassinated Count Stuerghk. Young Adler declared the assassination was purely political and was due to the failure of the premier to convene the Austrian parliament. German newspapers declared Adler was insane but a court alienist found him mentally sound when he was brought up for trial in December, 1916.

Adler was sentenced to death and efforts to secure a commutation failed until September, 1917, when the death sentence was commuted to 18 years imprisonment by Emperor Charles.

RUTHENIANS HOLD PRIZEMYZIS

Amsterdam, Nov. 4.—Warsaw newspapers say hostilities have broken out between Polish and Ruthenian troops. The latter, supported by German and Austrian regiments, captured Lemburg, in Galicia, on Nov. 1. Prize-myzis is in the hands of the Ruthenians.

MANY PRISONERS IN SIBERIA

Tokio, Nov. 4.—There are 17,000 Austrian and German prisoners in Siberia camps, says a semi-official announcement. Besides many who deserted the concentration camps when the Bolsheviks gained the political control in Russia who have not returned.

It is said to be certain that the majority of the prisoners on these places participated in the battles with the Bolsheviks against the Allied forces and the Czechs, and returned to their camps when they found themselves beaten. They are now assuming an uncertain attitude toward the Allied campaign in Siberia.

Of course the farmers still claim farming doesn't pay, but it is noticed that the automobile dealers spend a lot of time drumming up their trade.

TERMS OF AUSTRIAN ARMISTICE

Washington, Nov. 4.—The terms of the Austrian armistice, were announced by the state department today. Following are the terms which will go into effect at three o'clock today: United States eastern time.

Military clauses:—
One—The immediate cessation of hostilities by land, by sea and air.

Two—Total demobilization of the Austro-Hungarian army and immediate withdrawal of all Austro-Hungarian forces operating on the front from the North sea to Switzerland.

Within Austro-Hungarian territory, limited as in clause three below, there shall only be maintained as an organized military force, reduced to pre-war effectiveness.

Divisional corps.
Half the divisional, corps and army artillery and equipment shall be collected at the points to be indicated by the Allies and United States of America for delivery, beginning with all such material as exists in the territories to be evacuated by the Austro-Hungarian forces.

Three—Evacuation of all territories invaded by Austro-Hungarian since the beginning of the war. Withdrawal within such periods as shall be determined by the commander-in-chief of the Allied forces on each front of the Austro-Hungarian armies behind a line fixed as follows: From Pic Umbrail to the north of the Stelvetz it will follow the crest of the Rhetian Alps up to the sources of the Adige and the Eisach, passing thence by Mounts Reschen and Brenner and the heights of Oetz and Zoeller. The line thence turns south crossing Mount Toblach and meeting the present frontier Carnic Alps. It follows this frontier up to Mount Tarvis and after Mount Tarvis the watershed of the Julian Alps by the Coal, the Tricorno (Terglou) and the watershed of the Cols di Podberdo, Podlaniscam and Idria. From this point the line turns southeast toward the Schneeberg excludes the whole basin of the Save and its tributaries. From Schneeberg it goes down towards the coast in such a way as to include Castua, Mattuglia and Volosca in the evacuated territory.

It also will follow the administrative limits of the present province of Dalmatia, including the north Lisarica and Tri-vania and, to the south, territory limited by a line from the Semigrad of Cape Planca to the summits of the watersheds eastwards, so as to include in the evacuated area all the valleys and water course flowing towards Sebenico, such as the Cicola, Kerka, Butisnica and their tributaries. It also will include all the islands in the north and west of Dalmatia from Premuda, Selve, Ulbo, Scherda, Maon, Paga and Puntadura in the north, up to Meleda in the south embracing Santadrea, Busi, Lisa, Lesina, Tercola, Curzola, Cazza and Lagosla, as well as the neighboring rocks and islets and passages. * * * All territory thus evacuated shall be occupied by the forces of the Allies and the United States of America.

All military and railway equipment of all kinds, including coal belonging to or within those territories, (to be) left in Situ and surrendered to the Allies, according to special orders given by the commander-in-chief of the forces of the associated powers on the different fronts. No new destruction, pillage or requisition to be done by enemy troops in the territories to be evacuated by them and occupied by the forces of the associated powers.

Four—The Allies all have the right of free movement over all road and rail and waterways in Austro-Hungarian territory and the necessary Austrian and Hungarian means of transportation. The armies of the associated powers shall occupy such strategic points in Austria-Hungary at times as they may deem necessary to enable them to conduct military operations or to maintain order.

They shall have the right of requisition on payment for the troops of the associated powers wherever they may be.

Five—Complete evacuation of all German troops within fifteen days not only from the Italian and Balkan fronts but from all Austro-Hungarian territory.

Internment of all German troops which have not left Austro-Hungarian territory.

Six—The administration of the evacuated territory of the Austro-Hungary will be entrusted to the local authorities under the control of the Allied and associated armies of occupation.

Seventh—The immediate repatriation without reciprocity of all Allied prisoners of war and internal subjects of civil populations evacuated from their homes on conditions to be laid down by the commander-in-chief of the forces of the associated powers on the various fronts. Sick and wounded who cannot be removed from evacuated territory will be cared for by Austria-Hungary personnel who will be left on the with the medical material required.

Naval conditions:
One—Immediate cessation of all hostilities at sea and definite information to be given as to the location and movements of all Austro-Hungarian ships.

Notification to be made to neutrals that freedom of navigation in all territorial waters is given to the naval and mercantile marine of the Allies and associated powers, all questions of neutrality being waived.

Two—Surrender to Allies and the United States of fifteen Austro-Hungarian submarines completed between the years 1916 and 1918, and of all German submarines which are in or may hereafter enter Austro-Hungarian territorial waters. All other Austro-Hungarian submarines to be paid off and completely dismantled and to remain under the supervision of the Allies and the United States.

Three—Surrender to Allies and United States with their complete armament of three battleships, three light cruisers, nine destroyers, twelve torpedo boats, one mine layer, six Danube monitors to be designated by the Allies and United States of America. All other surface ships including river craft to be concentrated in Austro-Hungarian naval bases to be designated by the Allies and United States of America and are to be paid off and completely dismantled and placed under the supervision of Allies and United States of America.

Fourth—Freedom of navigation to all warships and merchant ships of Allied and associated powers to be given in the Adriatic and up the River Danube and its tributaries, in the territorial waters and territory of Austria-Hungary.

The Allies and associated powers shall have the right to sweep up all mine fields and obstructions and the positions of these are to be indicated. In order to insure the freedom of navigation on the Danube the Allies and the United States of America shall be empowered to occupy or to dismantle all fortifications or defense works.

Five—The existing blockade conditions set up by the Allied and associated powers are to remain unchanged and all Austro-Hungarian merchant ships found at sea are to remain liable to capture save exceptions which may be made by a commission nominated by the Allies and the United States of America.

Six—All naval aircraft are to be concentrated and impounded in Austro-Hungarian bases to be designated by the Allies and United States of America.

Deserted By Allies Defeat Faces Huns On Western Front

Great Possibility Hour of Germany's Military Doom is Not Far Distant—Crisis Arisen in Last Three Days—Haig Launches New Attack South of Scheldt River—American Forces Thirteen Miles South of Sedan—Fall of Ghent is Imminent.

(By The Associated Press)

Germany deserted by her allies, apparently is facing a great disaster on the western front. There is a greater possibility than ever that the hour of Germany's military doom may not be far distant.

This crisis has arisen during the past three days. American and French attacks west of the Meuse river, which seemed to be gaining but little, apparently sapped the strength of the enemy. When the break came on Saturday, it took on aspects of a rout.

In the Italian theatre hostilities were to end today at 3 p. m. 9 o'clock a. m. in the eastern United States—but up to that hour the Italian and Allied forces continued to press the Austrians on the entire front, the advances indicated. By the northern end front, Haig on Monday morning launched a new attack south of the Scheldt in the region of Valenciennes. The operations began successfully on a wide front and this vital sector of the German positions is in great peril.

The French army maintains its pressure but fighting activity is less than on Sunday and last week. German artillery has been active along the Aisne front, probably protecting an enemy retirement, which is inevitable in view of the Allied success north and east.

The Americans are pressing forward east and west of the Meuse and the Germans apparently are not yet prepared to make a stand. Stenay and the gap in which it lies is being encircled and its fall would appear to be near.

In the center of the sector west of the Meuse the American first army has driven forward to Sommathe, thirteen miles south of Sedan, the most important German railway center between Metz and Meuse.

It now appears that the Germans who have been holding the line running westward through the Champagne country cannot retreat eastward but must be diverted northward through Belgium.

In Belgium, the fall of Ghent is imminent, for the Belgians, French, British and Americans are moving ahead rapidly. The Scheldt has been crossed at Welden, southwest of Ghent, while the Belgians are moving toward the Scheldt northeast of the city. This advance, if continued, threatens the whole German army in France, since its retreat eastward through Sedan and Montmedy seems about to be cut off.

East of the Meuse, the roads are crowded with retreating Germans, apparently indicating a retirement to the Briey defenses north of Metz. Meanwhile Italian and Allied forces have occupied Trent, and have landed at Trieste. Udine, which was Italian headquarters during the Isonzo campaign two years ago and from which General Cadorna was driven late in October, 1917, has been recaptured from the Austrians. On every front the Austrian resistance seemed to collapse during the two days prior to the signing of the armistice terms dictated by the inter-Allied conference at Versailles.

Belgrade, the capital of Serbia, has been recaptured from the Austrians. The city was taken on December 2, 1914. Forty-five days after the Allies launched their offensive along the Macedonian front the Austrian and German troops were retreating across the Danube out of Serbia. Emperor William has written to Prince Maximilian of Baden, the Imperial Chancellor, promising co-operation in the development of constitutional reforms. It is pointed out, however, that the proposal has been presented to Congress from time to time.

It appears that these never have been a valid objection advanced against it," declares Secretary Lane, in a statement favoring the project. "Nor can such an objection be urged, because the Grand Canyon belongs to the Federal Government and any attempt to thwart a change in its status, which would disincorporate it from the national domain, must be by some private interest.

Private resources have accomplished limited development. Thousands of tourists visit the Canyon annually, but due to the lack of roads, trails and side-trip destinations the throngs have had opportunity to enjoy in full measure the marvelous grandeur of the region.

Less than 400 of the 600,000 acres that the proposed legislation would place in the park are now in private ownership, these being held in small parcels near the rim. Obviously, the greater part of the land lies within the national domain, and it is toward some points 20 miles across the top. Sufficient land is to be included back of the north and south rims to make possible road development.

Earnings of the Boston Elevated Railway increased \$48,792 in October, but no words have been said by him relative to abdication.

With American Army on the Sedan, Nov. 24.—(By the A. P.)—American troops pushing towards Sedan, reached early last night had reached Sommathe, five miles north of Buzancy and 13 miles south of Sedan.

The center of the advancing line is held by troops from New York, Maryland and West Virginia. To the right and left of them are regular and troops from New York, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Colorado and New Mexico.

With the American Army Northwest of Verdun, Sunday, Nov. 3, 7 p. m.—(By the A. P.)—More than 4,000 prisoners were captured by the Americans in this sector today. The number of guns and other booty is steadily growing. The right flank of the American line now is at Halles, on the heights overlooking the Meuse river.

East of the Meuse from north of Removille, where the roads are choked with retreating Germans to the north of Stenay on the east bank of the river, where the railway yards are filled with troop trains leaving for the rear the Germans are falling back. (From Removille to Stenay is about eight and one-half miles.)

The artillery fire from the hills on the German lines seems to indicate reluctance of those in command to yield to the evident desire of the men in the line to withdraw.

Part of the rear slowly moving convoys as well as truck trains are filled with troops being rushed forward to support those who, in some cases, in trucks, are keeping up the fast pace set by the retreating Germans.

Haricourt was occupied about four o'clock this morning, the southern edge of the village having been taken Saturday night. The distance between the Americans and the Germans was less than 300 yards. Ordered to advance, the Americans plunged down the streets with fixed bayonets, and the Germans, the advancing Germans stood their ground only for a short moment. It was a bloody interval. Only a few of the Germans escaped.

Scores of small fights occurred in the woods and ravines between enemy machine gunners as they went. The Americans, throughout the day American artillery bombarded the enemy.

ITALY OVERJOYED TO HAVE TRIESTE IN ALLIED HANDS

Rome, Nov. 4.—News of the occupation of Trieste has caused great joy and enthusiasm throughout Italy. Vast cheering throngs are everywhere in the streets, cheering the King, the army and the navy. In Rome the bells of Monte Citorio and at the capitol were rung.

Amsterdam, Oct. 4.—The occupation of Trieste by Allied contingents was in response to an invitation from the committee on public welfare, which was sent from Trieste to Venice by torpedo boat, according to Vienna telegram received here. A difficult situation had arisen in the town, which was being held by the Austrians because of the Austrian troops streaming back from the front.

Amsterdam, Sunday, Nov. 3.—It is very positively reported from Pola, the Austrian naval base on the Adriatic, that Trieste soon will be occupied by an American fleet.

It was reported from Paris yesterday that the Jugo-Slav leaders after having seized the Austro-Hungarian fleet at Fiume, had sent a wireless message to President Wilson stating their readiness to hand over the vessel to the United States government or representatives of the Allied navies.

GRAND CANYON TO BE NATIONAL PARK OF 600,000 ACRES

Washington, Nov. 4.—Congress seems at last about to make the Grand Canyon of Arizona, a National Park. For years the canyon has been quite generally regarded as a park, but only recently it is a section of two national forests, a game refuge and a national monument.

"It has never been managed as a part of the peace system, and has never been susceptible of development as such," says the House public lands committee in reporting favorably a Senate bill that would dedicate 600 square miles—600,000 acres—in northern Arizona as the Grand Canyon National Park. "This magnificent gorge should now take its place as a link in the national park chain which already includes most of the nation's wonderful and extraordinary natural features."

It was thirty-two years last January that the first bill to make the Grand Canyon a national park was introduced in the Senate by the late ex-President Benjamin Harrison, then a senator from Indiana. Since then the proposal has been presented to Congress from time to time.

"It appears that these never have been a valid objection advanced against it," declares Secretary Lane, in a statement favoring the project. "Nor can such an objection be urged, because the Grand Canyon belongs to the Federal Government and any attempt to thwart a change in its status, which would disincorporate it from the national domain, must be by some private interest.

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